



# Bulletin

Vol. XLIII, No. 1100

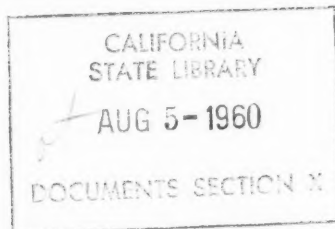
July 25, 1960

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# Bulletin

VOL. XLIII, No. 1100 • PUBLICATION 7035

July 25, 1960

*The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.*

*Publications of the Department, United Nations documents, and legislative material in the field of international relations are listed currently.*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington 25, D.C.

PRICE:  
52 issues, domestic \$8.50, foreign \$12.25  
Single copy, 25 cents

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (January 20, 1958).

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## President Eisenhower Visits the Far East

*President Eisenhower returned to Washington on June 26 after a trip to the Far East during which he visited the Republic of the Philippines, June 14-16, the Republic of China, June 18-19, the island of Okinawa, June 19, and the Republic of Korea, June 19-20. On June 27 the President made a report on his trip to the American people by radio and television.*

*Following are texts of the President's report, his major addresses during the trip, and joint statements issued at Manila, Taipei, and Seoul.*

### REPORT TO THE PEOPLE, JUNE 27

White House press release dated June 27

My friends: I have just returned to Washington from a trip to the Far East. It has been a trip so marked by events of significance that I shall try this evening to give you a simple background of fact against which these recent events can be viewed in perspective.

To begin, a few personal observations on the trip I have just concluded:

First, American relations with the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, and Okinawa have been strengthened.

Second, the people of these Far Eastern lands took advantage of the opportunity given by this visit to demonstrate anew their long and ardent friendship with and for the people of America. The American people are gratified, I am sure, as am I, by these heartwarming demonstrations.

Third, the ratification of the mutual security treaty between the United States and Japan<sup>1</sup> represents an important victory for the free world—a defeat for international communism.

And now let's look at the background of this trip—and the others I have taken in the interest of world peace.

This trip was planned as one of a series which have, *in toto*, taken me nearly around the world, to 27 nations of Europe, the Middle East, South

Asia, North Africa, the Americas, and the Far East. Those nations I have visited during the last 10 months have populations reaching an aggregate of over a billion people.

To understand where these visits fit into the overall foreign relations of this Government we must go back to 1953, to the time when I was assessing the world situation with the late Secretary of State Dulles, preparatory to my assumption of the office of the Presidency. At that time we recognized that the Communists had, for some years following the conclusion of World War II, taken advantage of the chaotic aftermath of conflict—and of our own self-imposed military disarmament—to indulge in a continuous campaign of aggression and subversion in Asia and Eastern Europe. They had disrupted the lives of millions of free people, causing lowered living standards and exhausted economies. China and its half billion people had been lost to the free world. The war in Korea, then in condition of stalemate, still dragged on.

We began our studies with one essential fact before us. It had become clear, by 1953, that the accumulation of atomic weapon stockpiles, whose use could destroy civilization, made resort to force an intolerable means for settling international disputes. Only in the rule of law, which meant the attainment of an enduring peace with justice, could mankind hope for guarantee against extinction.

<sup>1</sup> For text, see BULLETIN of Feb. 8, 1960, p. 184.

With these facts in mind we concluded, and have since been guided by the conviction, that there were several things which we should do simultaneously, all of them in conformity with the ideals expressed in the charter of the United Nations.

It was, and is, mandatory to present before the world, constantly and vigorously, America's great desire for peace and her readiness to sit at the conference table to discuss specific problems with anyone who would show an equal readiness to negotiate honestly and in good faith. This we continue to do in spite of difficulties such as the regrettable action of the Soviet delegation in walking out of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference at Geneva this morning.<sup>2</sup> But from the very beginning we have made it clear that, until real progress toward mutual disarmament could be achieved, our first concern would be to keep our own defenses strong, modern, and alert.

We tried to identify all those areas in the world where serious trouble could erupt suddenly and developed suggestions for correcting the causes of unrest and of enhancing stability in such localities. Through cooperation with our friends we have succeeded in removing causes of friction in many of these areas.

In support of these purposes we have sought, from the beginning, frequent personal contact with responsible governmental officials of friendly nations. Indeed, we have felt it wise, also, to seek to improve communications between ourselves and the Soviet Government. Akin to this effort was one which has come to be called the people-to-people program, a completely new type of venture in international relations which has been amazingly successful.

Along with these objectives we have constantly striven to devise better methods of cooperation with our friends, working out with them programs by which together we could improve our common security and raise living standards. Our Mutual Security Program has been, and is, a vital means of making such cooperation effective.

To carry out the purpose of proclaiming and demonstrating to the world America's peaceful intentions, we first made a number of policy statements and a series of concrete proposals that might lead to fruitful discussions with the Soviets.

As early as April of 1953, I suggested disarmament talks with the Soviets and pledged that I

would urge the United States to apply a substantial portion of any savings realized through mutually acceptable disarmament to the improvement of living standards in the less developed nations.<sup>3</sup>

Later that year I proposed, before the United Nations General Assembly, that we devote all discoveries in atomic science to peaceful uses.<sup>4</sup> Nineteen months later at Geneva I suggested the open-skies method of mutual inspection.<sup>5</sup>

### Exchanges of Visits

In the meantime the Secretary of State set out tirelessly to make calls on friendly governments and to strengthen collective security. In return we issued invitations to heads of state to visit America and her people. Other good-will visits were concurrently made by the Vice President and other personal representatives.

Many heads of government or state responded promptly to our invitations to visit this country. In the past 7½ years more than 70 heads of state and prime ministers have come to the United States—some of them several times—in visits extending from a few days to some weeks. In this respect the period has been without precedent. Other visitors are to come in the near future. Indeed, tomorrow we shall be honored by the arrival in Washington on such a visit of the King and Queen of Thailand and later in the year the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan and the King and Queen of Denmark.

I early began to receive urgent invitations to make return visits to the countries whose heads had paid us the courtesy of coming to see America and our way of life. Many months ago we concluded that I should personally accept some of these invitations as opportunity should present itself. Secretary Herter, first as Under Secretary of State and later as Secretary of State, enthusiastically concurred. Overseas visits by me, all of us felt, would be a strong support of other successful programs.

The great value resulting from these journeys to 27 nations has been obvious here and abroad.

<sup>3</sup> For text of the President's address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on Apr. 16, 1953, see *ibid.*, Apr. 27, 1953, p. 599.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Dec. 21, 1953, p. 847.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Aug. 1, 1955, p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> For background, see *ibid.*, July 18, 1960, p. 88.



Throughout the world there has been opportunity to emphasize and reemphasize America's devotion to peace with justice, her determination to sustain freedom and to strengthen free-world security through our cooperative programs, her readiness to sacrifice in helping to build the kind of world we want.

These visits involved, of course, valuable conversations between heads of state and government, as well as the promotion of understanding among peoples. However, except for the so-called summit and the NATO heads-of-government meeting, none of my visits has been planned or carried out solely as a diplomatic mission seeking specific agreements, even though discussions have invariably involved important issues.

Incidentally, I believe that heads of state and government can occasionally, and preferably on an informal basis, profitably meet for conversations on broad problems and principles. They can, of course, also convene to give solemn approval to agreements previously prepared by normal diplomatic methods. But heads-of-government meetings are not effective mechanisms for developing detailed provisions of international compacts and have never been so considered by this Government.

On the other hand, the good-will aspects of a visit by a head of government can frequently bring about favorable results far transcending those of normal diplomatic conferences. They have resulted in the creation of a more friendly atmosphere and mutual confidence between peoples. They have proved effective in bringing closer together nations that respect human dignity and are dedicated to freedom.

#### Communist Opposition

Indeed it seems apparent that the Communists, some time ago, reached the conclusion that these visits were of such positive value to the free world as to obstruct Communist imperialism. Thus they have sought every possible method to stop them. Through their propaganda they bitterly opposed my entry into the Philippines, in Taiwan, in Okinawa, in Korea, and, of course, Japan.

In Paris last month they advanced false and elaborate excuses for canceling my invitation to visit the Soviet Union, when all that was necessary to say was that they found it inconvenient to receive me.

With their associates in Peiping they went to great lengths and expense to create disorders in Tokyo that compelled the Japanese Government to decide, under conditions then existing, that it should revoke its longstanding invitation for me to visit that sister democracy.

These disorders were not occasioned by America. We in the United States must not fall into the error of blaming ourselves for what the Communists do; after all, Communists will act like Communists.

One clear proof of the value to us of these visits is the intensity of the opposition the Communists have developed against them.

Respecting Japan, in spite of the outrageous conduct of a violent and disorderly minority, I have been assured that the people there were, in overwhelming majority, anxious to welcome me as a representative of a nation with which they wished to cooperate and to have friendly relations.

Of course, the basic objective of the Communist-inspired disorders in Tokyo was to bring about the rejection by the Japanese Government of the treaty. That the Communists were defeated in their frantic efforts to prevent ratification of that treaty speaks well for the future of Japanese-American relations. Obviously that signal defeat for international communism far outweighs in importance the blocking of my scheduled visit.

Another purpose of the Communist-inspired riots in Tokyo was to weaken confidence between our peoples and to persuade the United States to change its basic policies toward Japan. It would be a tremendous victory for international communism if we were to permit the unhappy events of the past several weeks in Japan to disrupt our economic relationships with that nation or to weaken the feeling of friendship and understanding which unites the vast majority of the Japanese and American people.

#### Role of Japan in Far East

Japan has once again become a great nation. Over the postwar years she has painstakingly created a new image of herself, the image of a responsible, peaceful, and cooperative free-world nation, mindful of her obligations and of the rights of others. Japan has made a fine record in the United Nations as well as elsewhere on the international stage.

Since the loss of mainland China to the Com-

munists in 1949, the need to link the other nations of the Far East with the United States more strongly, in their mutual interest, should be apparent to all. We seek and continue to build and strengthen these links, with Japan as well as with the other countries, by actions of many kinds—of which my recent trip was but a single example. In the present circumstances a Far Eastern policy of "waiting for the dust to settle" will not meet the free world's need.

The other free countries of the Far East, small in relation to the massive area and immense population of Red China, can survive in freedom and flourish only in cooperative association with the United States and a free Japan. Through our aid programs, through our bilateral and collective defensive arrangements such as SEATO [South-east Asia Treaty Organization], through our very presence in the area, we help them greatly. And a free and friendly Japan can reinforce this American effort, as indeed she is already doing through aid programs of her own.

Because of the Prime Minister's necessary withdrawal of his urgent invitation of last winter for me to visit Japan on June 19th, I was of course unable to meet with the Japanese Government and people or to bring to them assurances of American good will. This was disappointing, but we should not forget the favorable effects of visits elsewhere in the Far East, as well as the final approval of the Japanese-American treaty by both Governments. Moreover, the general improvement that has come about through exchanges of visits by friendly heads of government is recognized and appreciated throughout the free world.

I wish that every one of you could have accompanied me to Manila, Taipei, and Korea and thus witnessed for yourselves the outpouring of friendship, gratitude, and respect for America. The throngs of people there, like the many millions who, during earlier journeys, lined the streets of great cities in the mid-East, Europe, North Africa, South America, as well as in Canada and Mexico, had one overwhelming message for our nation.

That message, expressed in glowing faces, friendly shouts, songs, gaily painted placards, and homemade signs, was that they wanted to be partners with the United States. They share our ideals of the dignity of man and the equality of all before the law; they believe in their God; they

believe that the American people are their friends. They believe that Americans are sincerely devoted to their progress, which means so much to them and which is so evident on every side.

These demonstrations have been inspiring to all who have not closed their eyes and minds to their meaning. Moreover, the leaders of the free peoples I have met here or abroad have assured me privately and publicly, that they approve of America's purposes and policies, even though details of implementation are frequently subjects for discussion or negotiation. They have expressed the hope that visits to their countries by the senior officials of our Government might be of greater frequency. They have shown to me evidence of their marked material progress through American cooperation. They have testified to the reborn hope and restored confidence of their peoples.

Let me stress, however, that all the profit gained by past and any possible future trips will be quickly dissipated should we Americans abandon our present course in foreign relations or slacken our efforts in cooperative programs with our friends.

This is what the Communists want. It is imperative that we act with mature judgment. We must recognize their tactics as a deliberate attempt to split the free world, causing friction between allies and friends. We must not fall into this trap; all of us must remain firm and steadfast in our united dedication to freedom and to peace with justice.

Above all, we must bear in mind that successful implementation of any policy against Communist imperialism requires that we never be bluffed, cajoled, blinded, or frightened. We cannot win out against the Communist purpose to dominate the world by being timid, passive, or apologetic when we are acting in our own and the free world's interests. We must accept the risks of bold action with coolness and courage. We must always be strong, but we must never forget that peace can never be won by arms alone; we will be firm but never truculent; we will be fair but never fearful; we will always extend friendship whenever friendship is offered honestly to us.

Now a final, personal word: So far as any future visits of my own are involved, I have no plans, no other particular trip in mind. Considering the shortness of the time before next Janu-

ary and the unavoidable preoccupations of the few months remaining, it would be difficult to accept any invitation for me again to go abroad.

But so long as the threat of Communist domination may hang over the free world, I believe that any future President will conclude that reciprocal visits by heads of friendly governments have great value in promoting free-world solidarity.

And this I assure you: If any unforeseen situation or circumstances arising in the near future should convince me that another journey of mine would still further strengthen the bonds of friendship between us and others, I would not hesitate a second in deciding to make still an additional effort of this kind. No consideration of personal fatigue or inconvenience, no threat or argument, would deter me from once again setting out on a course that has meant much for our country, for her friends, and for the cause of freedom and peace with justice in the world.

Thank you, and good night.

#### ADDRESS TO PHILIPPINE CONGRESS, MANILA, JUNE 15

White House (Manila) press release dated June 15 (as-delivered text)

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House, Members of the Congress, distinguished guests, and my friends: I am keenly sensible of the high honor this assembled body has paid to me and to my country by inviting me to be present here and to address this body, a body representing the political leadership of a great Republic in the Asian sector. I am indeed overwhelmed by your kindness, and I can say only *mabuhay*.

You will understand the flood of memories that swept over me on coming back to this land, where I feel that I am revisiting an old home and old friends and renewing ties of long standing. Here my wife and I spent 4 happy years, making friendships that we shall ever cherish. Here our son went to school and grew into young manhood. Here I saw the first beginnings of this Republic and worked with men whose vision of greatness for the people of the Philippines has been matched by its realization.

Through many days I could talk of life as I knew it here a quarter of a century ago. For

hours on end I could make comparisons of what was in those days and what is now. But I have only minutes in which I can address myself to this subject.

Even in the short space I have been here, however, I have been struck by the vigor and progress that is evident everywhere. I see around me a city reconstructed out of the havoc and destruction of a world war. I know of the Binga Dam, the Maria Cristina Power and Industrial Complex, the Mindanao highway system, rural electrification, the disappearance of epidemic diseases, the amazing growth of Manila industry.

#### Significance of Constructive Nationalism

Everywhere is inescapable physical evidence of energy and dedication and a surging faith in the future. But of deeper significance is the creation here of a functioning democracy—a sovereign people directing their own destinies, a sovereign people concerned with their responsibilities in the community of nations. Those responsibilities you have discharged magnificently even as you toiled to rebuild and to glorify your own land.

Certainly we Americans salute Filipino participation in the Korean war, the example set the whole free world by the Filipino nurses and doctors who went to Laos and to Viet-Nam on Operation Brotherhood, your contribution to SEATO and the defense of your neighbors against aggression, your charter membership and dynamic leadership in the United Nations, your active efforts to achieve closer cultural and economic relations with other southeast Asian countries.

The stature of the Republic of the Philippines on the world scene is the creation of its own people—of their skill, their imagination, their courage, and, above all, their commitment to freedom. But their aspirations would have gone unrealized were they not animated by a spirit of nationalism, of a patriotic love of their own land and its independence, which united and directed them in their efforts.

This spirit was described by your late great leader and my personal friend, Manuel Quezon, when he with great eloquence said:

Rightly conceived, felt, and practiced, nationalism is a tremendous force for good. It strengthens and solidifies a nation. It preserves the best traditions of the past and adds zest to the ambition of enlarging the inheritance of the people. It is, therefore, a dynamic urge for continuous self-improvement. In fine, it enriches the

sum total of mankind's cultural, moral, and material possessions through the individual and characteristic contribution of each people.

Significantly, President Quezon had this caution to offer, "So long as the nationalistic sentiment is not fostered to the point where a people forgets that it forms a part of the human family; that the good of mankind should be the ultimate aim of each and every nation; and that conflicting national interests are only temporary; and that there is always a just formula for adjusting them—nationalism then," he said, "is a noble, elevating, and most beneficial sentiment."

In these words of clarity and timeless wisdom President Quezon spoke a message forever applicable to human affairs, particularly fitted to the circumstances of this era.

Nationalism is a mighty and a relentless force. No conspiracy of power, no compulsion of arms, can stifle it forever. The constructive nationalism defined by President Quezon is a noble, persistent, fiery inspiration, essential to the development of a young nation. Within its ideal my own country since its earliest days has striven to achieve the American dream and destiny. We respect this quality in our sister nation.

Communist leaders fear constructive nationalism as a mortal foe. This fear is evident in the continuing efforts of the Communist conspiracy to penetrate nationalist movements, to pervert them, and to pirate them for their own evil objectives.

To dominate, if they can, the eternal impulse of national patriotism, they use force and threats of force, subversion and bribery, propaganda and spurious promises. They deny the dignity of men and have subjected many millions to the execution of master plans dictated in faraway places.

Communism demands subservience to a single ideology, to a straitjacket of ideas and approaches and methods. Freedom of individuals or nations to them is intolerable. But free men, free nations, make their own rules to fit their own needs within a universally accepted frame of justice and law.

#### **Protecting the Rights of Free Nations**

Under freedom, thriving sovereign nations of diverse political, economic, and social systems are the basic healthy cells that make up a thriving world community. Freedom and independence for each is in the interest of all.

For that very reason—in our own enlightened self-interest, in the interest of all our friends—the purpose of American assistance programs is to protect the right of nations to develop the political and social institutions of their choice. None, we believe, should have to accept extremist solutions under the whip of hunger or the threat of armed attack and domination.

We—free, self-governing peoples—readily accept that there is a great variety of political, social, and economic systems in the world; and we accept the further fact that there is no single, best way of life that answers the needs of everyone, everywhere.

The American way satisfies the United States. We think it is best for us. But the United States need not believe that all should imitate us. But what all of us do have in common with the free nations in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America are basic and weighty convictions, more important than differences of speech and color and culture.

Some of these convictions are: that man is a being capable of making his own decisions; that all people should be given a fair opportunity to use their God-given talents, to be worthy heirs of their fathers, to fulfill their destiny as children of God; that voluntary cooperation among groups and nations is vastly preferable to cooperation by force—indeed, voluntary cooperation is the only fruitful kind of effort in the long run.

True enough, in a too lengthy period of history some European nations seemed convinced that they were assigned the mission of controlling the continents. But always powerful voices within those countries attacked the policy of their own governments. And we of the American Republics—21 independent nations once European colonies—denied in arms and in battle the validity of the assumed mission. Colonialism died there because true nationalism was a more potent force.

Since 1945, 33 lands that were once subject to Western control have peaceably achieved self-determination. These countries have a population of almost a billion people. During the same period, 12 countries in the Sino-Soviet sphere have been forcibly deprived of their independence. The question might be asked: Who are today the colonialists?

The basic antagonism of the Communist system to anything which it cannot control is the single, most important cause of the tension between the



free nations in all their variety on the one hand and, on the other, the rigidly controlled Communist bloc.

One purpose of the Communist system's propaganda is to obscure these true facts. Right now the principal target is the United States of America. The United States is painted by the Communists as an imperialistic seeker of limitless power over all the peoples of the world, using them as pawns on the chessboard of war, exploiting them and their resources to enrich our own economy, degrading them to a role of beggarly dependence.

#### What America Stands For

The existence, the prosperity, the prestige of the Republic of the Philippines proves the falsity of those charges. You, as a people, know that our American Republic is no empire of tyranny. Your leaders repeatedly have so testified to the world. But for a few minutes I should like to speak to you on what America stands for: what it stood for before I became President and what it will continue to stand for after I have left office.

More important than any one year, any one incident, or any one man is the role we have played through our whole history—the role we shall continue to play so long as our Republic endures.

Two hundred years, lacking 16, have passed since our forefathers proclaimed to the world the truths they held self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted among men to secure those rights, deriving their just powers only from the consent of the governed.

On the day of that proclamation you and we and scores of other now-free nations were colonies. Mankind everywhere was engaged in a bitter struggle for bare survival. Only a few by the accident of birth enjoyed ease without backbreaking toil. Naked power, more often than not, was the decisive element in human affairs. Most men died young after an all-too-short life of poverty.

Since then, free men—using their rights, embracing their opportunities, daring to venture and to risk, recognizing that justice and good will fortify strength—have transformed the world.

The wilderness and jungle of nature have been conquered. The mysteries of the universe are being unlocked. The powers of the elements have

been harnessed for human benefit. The ancient tyrannies of hunger and disease and ignorance have been relentlessly attacked and ceaselessly reduced in their domains.

The evils of our forebears' times were manifold and entrenched and often accepted without murmur. But to free men who saw in their fellow men the image of God, who recognized in themselves a capacity to transform their circumstances and environment—to such free men, those evils were unbearable.

Not all of these evils were vanquished at the first assault. Indeed, many still survive. Not always was success persistently prosecuted to ultimate triumph. Free men, however mighty their inspiration, are humanly frail.

At times they may be fearful when they should be girding and bracing themselves for more vigorous effort, trading words when they should be working, bickering over trifles when they should be uniting on essentials, rioting when they should be calmly planning. Often they may dissipate their energies in futile and wasteful exercise. Often they are mistaken or for a while misled. Being human, these things are true about all of us. Nevertheless, the resources of free men living in free communities, cooperating with their neighbors at home and overseas, constitute the mightiest creative temporal force on earth.

In your sister Republic of the United States the greatest achievement of our history is that our rebels against colonialism, against subjection, against tyranny, were the first in this era to raise the banner of freedom and decent nationalism, to carry it beyond our shores, and to honor it everywhere.

What we stood for in 1776, when we were fighting for our freedom, we still stand for in 1960.

To maintain our stand for peace and friendship and freedom among the nations, the United States must remain strong and always faithful to its friends, making clear that propaganda pressures, rocket rattling, and even open aggression are bound to fail.

Beyond the guarantees of American strength, we seek to expand a collective security. SEATO demonstrates what can be accomplished. Since its inception not one inch of free southeast Asia territory has been lost to an aggressor.

Collective security must be based on all fields of human endeavor, requiring cooperation and mu-



tual exchange in the areas of politics, economics, culture, and science. We believe in the expansion of relations between nations as a step toward more formal regional cooperation. In accord with this belief, we support the initiative taken by the Government of the Philippines during the past several years in establishing closer ties with its neighbors.

Patience, forbearance, integrity, an enduring trust, must between our two countries characterize our mutual relations. Never, I pray, will the United States, because of its favored position in size and numbers and wealth, attempt to dictate or to exercise any unfair pressure of any kind or to forget or to ignore the Republic of the Philippines—its equal in sovereign dignity. And never, I pray, will the Philippines deem it advantageous either at home or abroad to make a whipping boy of the United States. Each of us proudly recognizes the other as its sovereign equal.

And my friends, at this point I just want to interpolate one simple thought on the cooperative efforts for our own security, for advancing the standards of living of peoples, for everything that we do together: There are of course differences in the ability of each nation to make contributions. Each of us as an individual is different from every other individual. Physically, mentally, and in the possession of the world's goods, we are somewhat different. But I submit, Members of the Congress, that there is one field where no man, no woman, no nation, need take a secondary place and that is in moral leadership.

The spirit of a people is not to be measured by its size or its riches or even its age. It is something that comes from the heart, and from the very smallest nation can come some of the great ideas—particularly those great inspirational ideas that inspire men to strive always upward and onward.

Therefore, when I say that our two nations are sovereign equals, I mean it just in that spirit, in the sense that you have just as much to contribute to the world and to yourselves and to freedom as the greatest and the most powerful nation in the world.

Now finally, in this great cause of peace and friendship and freedom, we who are joined together will succeed. The eternal aspirations, purposes, ideals of humanity inspire and hearten and urge us to success.

But we face repeated challenges, endless temptations to relax, continuous campaigns of propa-

ganda and threat. Let us stand more firmly together against them all. And so doing, and with God's help, we shall march ever forward toward our destiny as free nations and great and good friends.

Thank you very much.

#### REMARKS AT PUBLIC RECEPTION, LUNETTA, JUNE 16

White House (Manila) press release dated June 16 (as-delivered text)

Mr. President, you, on behalf of the Filipino people, have just bestowed a great honor upon me. Proudly I accept, in the name of the American people, the award of Rajah in the Ancient Order of Sikatuna.

My friends, this Luneta was for more than 4 years the scene of my habitual evening walks. To this day it lives in memory as one of the most pleasant, indeed even one of the most romantic spots I have known in this entire world. Leaving the front entrance of the Manila Hotel of an evening, I could walk to the right to view the busy docks, where Philippine commerce with the world was loaded and unloaded. From here, looking across the peaceful waters of Manila Bay, I could see the gorgeous sunsets over Miravales. Walking toward the club of the Army and the Navy and looking down toward the city itself, I nearly always paused for a moment before the statue of the great José Rizal before returning to my quarters. One thing that made those evening promenades so pleasant, so meaningful, was the deep sense of feeling I had of Philippine-American friendship.

To you assembled before this platform, to Filipinos and Americans everywhere, and to those who are gone from among us is due the credit of having our close friendship in war and in peace. Now upon both our peoples still rests the grave responsibility of working together tirelessly in the promotion of liberty and world peace.

#### Voluntary Association of Free Peoples

The voluntary association of free peoples produces, from the sharing of common ideals of justice, equality, and liberty, a strength and a moral fiber which tyrannies never attain by coercion, control, and oppression. Such tyrannies can, of course, concentrate upon a single objective the toil of millions upon millions of men and women.

working endless hours, denied even the smallest happiness of human living, sometimes whipped, sometimes cajoled, always treated as robots bereft of human dignity. For a space of years, particularly if the peoples they regiment have known little of freedom or of a decent prosperity, such dictatorships may seem to achieve marvels. But in their denial of human dignity, their destruction of individual self-esteem, they write the eventual doom of their system.

Long before many of us here today were born, a great Filipino, José Rizal, in vivid and eloquent language foretold the eruption of these tyrannies and predicted their ultimate fate. He said:

Deprive a man of his dignity, and you not only deprive him of his moral strength but you also make him useless even for those that wish to make use of him. Every creature has its stimulus, its mainspring. Man's is his self-esteem. Take it away from him and he is a corpse. . . .

Now tyrannies of many sorts still exist in the world. All are rejected by free men. Some authoritarian governments, being narrow in ambition, content themselves with local and confined dominance. Others are blatant in their boasts of eventual supremacy over continents and even the world—constant in their boast that eventually they will bury all systems of freedom.

That boast will never come true. Even in the lands that Communists now master with an iron rule, the eternal aspirations of humanity cannot be forever suppressed. The truth enunciated by José Rizal is universal in its application. But tyrannies, before their fated deterioration and disappearance, can, sometimes for many years, engulf and enslave free peoples unable to resist them.

In that knowledge, the free world—two-thirds of the earth's population—step by step moves forward toward a more effective partnership that freedom, human dignity, the noble heritages of many centuries may withstand successfully all aggression.

Some nations are still reluctant to commit themselves fully; others are divided on commitments already made. Minorities in some—possibly the victims of subversion or of bribe, possibly confused by propaganda and threat—oppose even the most obviously profitable associations. But most stand firmly together.

The free world must increase its strength—in military defenses, in economic growth, in spiritual

## President Postpones Trip to Japan at Japanese Government's Request

Statement by James C. Hagerty  
Press Secretary to the President

White House (Manila) press release dated June 16

The President has been informed of the Japanese Government's request that he postpone his visit to Japan. Although he would have liked to fulfill his long-held ambition to pay his respects to the Emperor and to the people of this great sister democracy and ally of the United States, he, of course, fully accepts the decision of the Japanese authorities and therefore will not visit Japan at this time.

In so doing, the President wishes to express his full and sympathetic understanding of the decision taken by the Japanese Government. He would like also to express his regrets that a small organized minority, led by professional Communist agitators acting under external direction and control, have been able by resort to force and violence to prevent his good-will visit and to mar the celebration of this centennial in Japanese-American relations.

At the same time the President remains confident that the deliberate challenges to law and order which have caused the Japanese Government to reach its decision will not and cannot disrupt the abiding friendship and understanding which unite our two nations and our two peoples.

dedication. Thus the free world will withstand aggressive pressures and move ever forward in its search for enduring peace.

Your Government has recently reaffirmed your determination to stand steadfast by joining only 2 weeks ago in the communique issued in Washington by the Council of Ministers of the eight nations of SEATO.<sup>6</sup> They stated clearly that:

The Council availed itself of this timely opportunity to re-emphasize the firm unity of purpose of the member countries of SEATO and their determination to maintain and develop, both individually and collectively, their capacity to meet all forms of Communist threat to the peace and security of the Treaty Area.

May I say here that the United States is proud and indeed is thankful to be so closely associated and so staunchly allied with the Philippines both in SEATO and in the mutual defense treaty<sup>7</sup> between our two countries.

<sup>6</sup> For text, see *ibid.*, June 20, 1960, p. 986.

<sup>7</sup> For text, see Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2529.

### The Goal of a World at Peace

But in this world of continuing tension and yearnings for social change it is insufficient that the free world stand static in its defense of freedom.

We must, all of us, move ahead with imagination and positive programs to improve conditions in which human freedom can flourish.

We must, collectively and individually, strive for a world in which the rule of law replaces the rule of force.

Your country and mine have reaffirmed our faith in the principles of the United Nations Charter. We share a common desire to settle international disputes by peaceful means. The task is not an easy one. Communist intransigence at the conference table, whenever they do agree to sit at one, makes the attainment of an equitable agreement most difficult. Moreover, the record of Communist violations of agreements is a long one—indeed, a sad one. The continuation of Communist provocations, subversion, and terrorism while negotiations are under way serves only to compound the difficulty of arriving at peaceful settlements.

But we shall never close the door to peaceful negotiations. All of us—all free nations—always hold out the hand of friendship as long as it is grasped in honesty and in integrity. We shall continue to make it clear that reason and common sense must prevail over senseless antagonism and distorted misunderstandings and propaganda. The arms race must be brought under control, and the nuclear menace that is poised in delicate suspension over the heads of all mankind must be eliminated. This, I am convinced, can be done, without appeasement or surrender, by continuing a course of patient, resourceful, and businesslike dealings with the Soviet leaders.

The goal of a world at peace in friendship with freedom is so worth the attaining that every feasible and honorable avenue must be explored. The support, understanding, and participation of all who cherish freedom is essential to this noblest endeavor in history. The Philippine contribution will be mighty in its impact on the future.

And now, my friends, I cannot close without attempting once more to express my very deep appreciation of all the cordial hospitality and friendliness that has been exhibited to me and to all the members of my party during our all-too-

brief stay in this lovely country. We know that in greeting us along the highway or in magnificent crowds such as this you are really expressing your basic affection for the American people.

And I assure you—all of you—as the spokesman of the American people, that their concern for you—your faith, your future, your well being—their affection for you is equally deep with yours.

Thank you, and goodby.

### JOINT STATEMENT, MANILA, JUNE 16

White House (Manila) press release dated June 16

President Eisenhower, at the invitation of President [Carlos] Garcia, paid a state visit to the Philippines on June 14 to 16, 1960, returning the visit of President Garcia to the United States two years ago.<sup>5</sup>

President Eisenhower recalled his personal association with the Philippines extending over a period of many years. As the first President of the United States to visit the Philippines while in office, he expressed his deep sense of satisfaction that he had been afforded this opportunity to attest to the admiration and affection which the government and people of the United States feel toward their Philippine allies.

President Garcia, on his part, viewed the affection shown to President Eisenhower by the Filipino people as a grateful remembrance of the latter's tour of duty in the Philippines some twenty-five years ago and their admiration for his military leadership in the second world war and his dedicated labors for a just and lasting world peace.

The visit afforded President Garcia and President Eisenhower, together with other officials of both governments, an opportunity for a frank and cordial exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. In a review of the international situation and of the bilateral relations of the two countries, the two Presidents:

1. Reaffirmed the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding which have historically joined the Filipino and American governments and peoples.

2. Noted the problems facing the free world at the beginning of the new decade and discussed the possibility of increased tensions in view of recent

<sup>5</sup> BULLETIN of July 21, 1958, p. 120.

statements by Communist leaders in Moscow and Peiping. They renewed their determination to support the work of the United Nations and the objectives of the United Nations' Charter in the interest of true international peace and progress based on justice and the dignity of the individual.

3. Assessed the continuing threat to peace in the Far East posed by Communist China. They reaffirmed the importance of regional cooperation in insuring the independence of the nations of Southeast Asia. They emphasized the important role of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in furthering such cooperation and in developing a sense of regional solidarity; and they noted with satisfaction the contribution being made by the Philippines toward strengthening its ties with its Asian neighbors.

4. Noted that President Eisenhower's visit and the warm response thereto by the Filipino people provided renewed evidence of the strength and vitality of the alliance between the Philippines and the United States and of its essential contribution to the security of Southeast Asia. To promote the continuing strength of the alliance and to enable the Philippines to discharge its obligation thereunder, they emphasized the importance of close military collaboration and planning between the appropriate authorities of their countries. They further expressed the view that this close military collaboration and planning should be aimed at the maximum effectiveness in formulating and executing United States military assistance programs and in furthering Philippine defensive capability in the light of modern requirements.

5. Noted the recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the SEATO held in Washington and expressed satisfaction with the continuing effectiveness of the SEATO as a deterrent to Communist aggression in Southeast Asia. They were also gratified that the Washington conference had given attention to the economic objectives of the SEATO, recognizing the importance of economic cooperation between and among the members.

6. Recalled the provisions of the Mutual Defense Treaty. President Eisenhower, on his part, renewed the assurance he had made to President Garcia in Washington that under the provisions of this treaty and other defensive agreements between the Philippines and the United States and

in accordance with the deployments and dispositions thereunder, any armed attack against the Philippines would involve an attack against the United States Forces stationed there and against the United States and would instantly be repelled. It was noted that this understanding was included in the agreement reached between the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines and the Ambassador of the United States on October 12, 1959.

7. Noted with satisfaction the considerable progress that had been made in talks between the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines and the Ambassador of the United States towards settlement of problems arising from the presence of United States bases in the Philippines. They expressed confidence that the few remaining problems will be similarly resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

8. Reemphasized the importance of strong, stable economies in furthering the objectives of peaceful development in the free world. President Eisenhower expressed his gratification at the evident progress which has been made in the Philippine economy, including notable advances in industrialization. The contribution which the United States aid programs have made and will continue to make to Philippine economic development was emphasized. In recognition of the economic interdependence of all nations in the modern world, they discussed opportunities for increased private investment and expanded trade between the two countries in a climate favorable to free enterprise and to the free movement of capital.

President Garcia and President Eisenhower concluded that the exchange of views and the renewal of personal associations made possible by President Eisenhower's visit will further strengthen the traditional ties between the two countries and will contribute significantly to the advancement of their cooperative efforts on behalf of peace and progress in this vital part of the world.

#### ADDRESS AT MASS RALLY, TAIPEI, JUNE 18

White House (Taipei) press release dated June 18 (as-delivered text)

Mr. President, distinguished guests, and friends: I address this gathering today fully aware of the honor you have bestowed on my country and myself in inviting me to speak here. I bring to your nation greetings from the American people.



We Americans are in a very real sense your close neighbors: We look out with you upon the same ocean—the Pacific. This largest of oceans has been narrowed by the marvels of modern communication and transportation. No longer is it a formidable barrier separating America from the nations of the Far East.

We in America have accepted this tremendously important fact of international life and recognize its implications for the future of our country. Therefore, I come to you, as to the other countries of the Pacific which I am privileged to visit, as a friend and neighbor deeply concerned with your, and our, common interests.

This concern has shaped my country's policies toward the nations of the Pacific. The realization that America's security and welfare are intimately bound up with their security and welfare has led us to foster the concept of collective defense and to contribute money, materials, and technical assistance to promote their economic stability and development.

But though the United States provides assistance to the nations of the Pacific region, many of them recently emerged from colonial status, we have not sought to impose upon them our own way of life or system of government. We respect their sovereignty as we do our own.

To do otherwise would be a betrayal of America's own traditions. Our purpose is to help protect the right of our neighbors of the Pacific to develop in accordance with their own national aspirations and their own traditions.

In this era of mass-destruction weapons the increasing intimacy in which the peoples of the world live makes resort to global war, even by the smallest of them, dangerous to the whole community of nations.

I come to you representing a country determined, despite all setbacks, to press on in search of effective means to outlaw war and to promote the rule of law among nations.

History has repeatedly shown that this high purpose is not served by yielding to threats or by weakening defenses against potential aggressors. Indeed such weakness would increase the danger of war.

You may be assured that our continuing search for peaceful solutions to outstanding international problems does not reflect the slightest lessening

of our determination to stand with you, and with all our free neighbors of the Pacific, against aggression.

The United States does not, of course, recognize the claim of the warlike and tyrannical Communist regime in Peiping. In the United Nations we support the Republic of China, a founding member, as the only rightful representative of China in that Organization.

The American people deeply admire your courage in striving so well to keep the cause of liberty alive here in Taiwan in the face of the menacing power of Communist imperialism. Your accomplishments provide inspiration to us all.

The search for lasting peace comprehends much more than the erection of sure military defenses. Perhaps nothing offers greater hope to a war-weary world than the new opportunities for a better life which have been opened up in the past few decades by the magnificent achievements of science and technology. If the peoples of the world can not only master the forces of nature but can find also the way to use them for peaceful ends, we are on the threshold of a new era.

#### **Free China's Economic Progress**

One of the great peaceful battles for a better life, which the Republic of China is now in the midst of fighting here on Taiwan, is on the front of economic progress. For you, the past has been full of hardships. But for the people of this island each difficulty was a challenge to be mastered.

During the years of this progress, freedom has not been a free ingredient, like air or water. Indeed, freedom has been the costliest component of your daily lives. Even in sheer economic terms you have devoted a larger share of your incomes to keeping your independence than have most other peoples on the globe. To do this you have had to adopt progressive measures.

A great economic accomplishment of the past 10 years was your program in land reform. Due to its fair and democratic conception and execution it has become a model for similar reforms in other lands. It dealt successfully with one of the fundamental problems the Chinese people have faced throughout history. Moreover, in it you achieved much more than a fair and equitable ad-



justice: You produced both social dynamism and economic growth.

That reform, founded on Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles and executed with due regard for law and for private property, stands in sharp contrast to the brutal regimentation of your countrymen on the mainland. There they are often herded into the soul-destroying labor brigades of the commune system. But free China knows that a system in which the farmer owns the land he tills gives him the incentive to adopt advanced fertilization, irrigation, and other farming techniques.

We are proud that we have been of some help technically in carrying through your agricultural reform program. We too have learned much from our association in the Chinese-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. We have been able to use this experience to good advantage in helping other countries. In the industrial field your friends in the United States and all over the world have watched with satisfaction your growing productivity and diversification. You have demonstrated, under adverse conditions, the moral and physical strength, the imagination and the perseverance, to achieve this near miracle. Now I learn that, not satisfied with the impressive rate of progress already attained, you are entering upon a new program for further speeding up your economic growth.

In today's world, where many new nations of Asia and Africa are seeking a path of economic development to satisfy the growing expectations of their people, free China provides a shining example. Thanks in large measure to the vigor and talents of its population and its leaders, it has advanced to the threshold of the kind of self-sustaining economic growth that has brought other free nations to wealth and power.

Free China thus has an opportunity, which is at the same time a responsibility, to demonstrate to less developed nations the way to economic growth in freedom. Confronted with the harsh example of the Communist way on the mainland, you here are in a position to show how a nation can achieve material strength and advance the well-being of its people without sacrificing its most valued traditions.

Your success in this field can sustain and guar-

antee your secure standing in the community of nations. And it will become, for your own fellow countrymen on the mainland, an ever more insistent refutation of the false Communist thesis that modern economic development can be purchased only at the price of freedom.

#### Meeting the Challenge of the Future

We in the United States have studied your plans for social and economic changes and do not underestimate the difficulties you will have to endure during a period of transition. Economic growth, especially accelerated growth, constantly calls for recurring revolutions in thinking, in the way we do things, indeed in every phase of our lives.

As you know, we intend to join hands with you in this great enterprise. By doing so we shall not lighten your load, because you have already pledged yourselves to maximum effort, but our partnership should demonstrate how rapid progress can be achieved by the methods of free peoples freely joined in friendship for mutual benefit.

As representatives of the great and numerous Chinese nation, heirs to one of the world's most ancient and honored cultures, you, the people of free China, can play a unique role in the future of mankind. By grasping the opportunities for the improvement of human welfare now made possible by the advancement of science and technology, you can blaze a trail of progress here on Taiwan that may ultimately shape the destiny of all your fellow countrymen, of nearly one-quarter of the human race. This is indeed a challenge of gigantic proportions.

In meeting that challenge, the United States—and all the free world—wishes you every success.

My friends, this morning I encountered an unforgettable experience. I met thousands of you people along the road from the airport, and everywhere I encountered only friendliness, courteous greetings, and a face lighted up with smiles. To each of you who lined that route, to each of you who today came out to do me the courtesy of listening to what I had to say, I give you my grateful thanks on behalf of my party, myself—indeed for the American people, whose concern for every one of you is deep and lasting. So from your President to the humblest citizen of the land, I say thank you very much and God be with you.

## JOINT COMMUNIQUE, TAIPEI, JUNE 19

White House (Taipei) press release dated June 19

At the invitation of President Chiang Kai-shek, President Dwight D. Eisenhower visited the Republic of China from June 18 to June 19, 1960. This historic journey of the President of the United States of America and the warmth and enthusiasm with which he was received by the Chinese people demonstrated anew the strong bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Both President Chiang and President Eisenhower welcomed the opportunity afforded them by this visit for an intimate exchange of views on various matters of common interest and concern, calling to mind that the two countries have always stood closely together as staunch allies in war as well as in peace. The talks between the two Chiefs of State were held in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality.

In the course of their discussions, the two Presidents reaffirmed the dedication of the two Governments to an untiring quest for peace with freedom and justice. They recognize that peace and security are indivisible and that justice among nations demands the freedom and dignity of all men in all lands.

Taking note of the continuing threat of Communist aggression against the free world in general and the Far Eastern free countries in particular, the two Presidents expressed full agreement on the vital necessity of achieving closer unity and strength among all free nations.

They pledged once again that both their Governments would continue to stand solidly behind the Sino-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty in meeting the challenge posed by the Chinese Communists in this area. They deplored the outrageous and barbaric practice of the Chinese Communists in shelling and ruthlessly killing Chinese people on alternate days and noted that this practice emphasized the necessity for continued vigilance and firmness in the face of violence.

Discussions were also held on the importance of accelerating the economic expansion of the Republic of China in order to enhance the prosperity and well-being of its people. President Chiang explained the steps which his Government is taking to assure the early accomplishment of his goal. He expressed the appreciation of his Government

and people for the valuable assistance which the United States of America has rendered to the Republic of China. President Eisenhower expressed the admiration of the American people for the progress achieved by the Republic of China in various fields in recent years and gave assurance of continuing United States assistance.

Finally, the two Presidents voiced their common determination that the two Governments should continue to dedicate themselves to the principles of the United Nations and devote their unremitting efforts to the intensifying of their cooperation and to the further strengthening of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

## ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, SEOUL, JUNE 20

White House (Seoul) press release dated June 20 (as-delivered text)

Mr. Speaker, Members of the National Assembly, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: First, I offer my apologies to the Members of this Chamber because of my tardiness in arriving here. I assure you that the delay was unintentional.

You have signally honored me by your invitation to address this National Assembly. To you is entrusted the realization of the Korean people's hopes and aspirations. This is no local, narrow, or limited mission. What you do and what you say in the discharge of your trust is of deep significance and powerful impact far beyond the boundaries of this Republic. You are watched by the entire world.

Korea, once a battlefield for survival over aggression, is now a proving ground for responsible, representative self-government. This is a testing time of Korean integrity, perseverance in the democratic process, loyalty to the ideals on which the Republic was founded.

In all your efforts you have the sympathetic understanding and the best wishes of the American people.

Impressive changes of many kinds have occurred here since I visited your country in 1952. Then your land bore the deep scars of war. But you of free Korea have struggled to rehabilitate your war-torn nation. You have achieved better

standards of living against odds that for a less sturdy people would have been overwhelming.

Equally inspiring to us all in recent days has been the purposeful revitalization of the free institutions and practices on which democracy rests.

#### **American Pledge of Support Reaffirmed**

You have reason today to be confident that your military forces, together with those of your friends and allies, will permit no intrusion across the borders of free Korea. On behalf of the Government and people of the United States I solemnly reaffirm the pledge of full American support to the Republic of Korea in accordance with our commitments under the mutual defense treaty.<sup>9</sup>

The primary responsibility, of course, rests squarely on the Korean people and their Government. External aid to any nation can be used effectively and indeed is deserved only as the recipient shows by stability, energy, unity, and steadfastness of purpose its determination to sacrifice for the ideals it deems paramount in its way of life.

Certainly, in its agonizing tests during 3 years of war, Korea showed itself so determined. We shall forever pay tribute to the heroic soldiers, sailors, and airmen of Korea who, together with their fellow fighting men from 16 member nations of the United Nations, gave their lives in the cause of freedom.

So long as a like spirit, a like will to sacrifice, animates the people of Korea, other nations will be inspired and, I think, anxious to help you in every way they can. They have already proved such a readiness.

The United Nations response to the attack in 1950 was one of the significant events of history. This united determination of free countries will not be forgotten by those who would wage aggression or by those who seek to maintain their full independence and security.

The cause for which free nations fought here in Korea transcended physical stemming of Communist aggression. Their greater and more far-reaching purpose was to strengthen and safe-

guard, on the mainland of Asia, a nation founded on the principles of government by and for the people.

This kind of government cannot endure without such basic institutions and practices as:

1. a free press;
2. responsible expression of popular will;
3. a system of public education;
4. an assembly truly representative of the Korean people.

Events over the past few months in the Republic of Korea have demonstrated how aware its citizens are of the rights and obligations of a free people.

Members of the National Assembly, I repeat that yours is a great trust. You, and those new members who will soon be gathering here in the next Assembly, have the opportunity and the heavy responsibility to show that human freedom and advancement of the people's welfare thrive even in the very shadow of Communist aggression.

The prompt and judicious fulfillment of the recently expressed wishes of the Korean people is a momentous challenge. Your friends throughout the world hope and believe you will meet this challenge with courage and with moderation. And success in this undertaking will provide inspiration to your countrymen to the north, who, I earnestly pray, will one day join you in a free, united Korea.

#### **Working Together in Cooperative Purpose**

Over the past years, I have had an unusual opportunity to visit many people throughout the world. In race, in color, in language, in creed they were a cross section of all mankind. But they were united in their recognition that responsible and representative self-government best serves the needs and welfare of free men. This National Assembly, for example, has its counterpart in all free countries, which, like you, are striving for liberty, progress, and peace with justice.

All free nations cherish these goals. All aspire to achieve them. But not a single one—even the most rich and powerful—can hope, of itself, for fullness of attainment in the circumstances of this time. All of us—Asian and European, American and African—must work together in cooperative

<sup>9</sup> For text, see TIAS 3097.

purpose, or we shall lose the right to work at all in freedom.

That we may effectively work together we must come to understand more clearly and fully how much we have in common—the great goals of free men, their eternal aspirations, a common destiny. As we grow in such understanding, I am firmly convinced that all artificial, manmade differences will shrink and disappear. In their stead will develop full recognition of the tremendous opportunities for mutual advancement that lie in cooperative endeavor. And we will use these opportunities for our own good and the good of all mankind.

Free people, of course, must stand together resolutely against aggression. But they must also stand together in combat against the enemies of humanity: hunger, privation, and disease. The American people have devoted much of their resources to this cause. Here in Korea are some of our largest programs for contributing to the economic progress of a close ally and for strengthening its military capabilities.

Cooperation between our two countries has, as you know, extended into many spheres: education, industry, defense, agriculture, social welfare. Through Korean-American cooperation in all these diverse fields, we have come better to understand each other. This common understanding, which reflects our common stake, will, I am convinced, grow deeper and firmer as we continue jointly to face the problems and demands of the future.

Now, on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Communist invasion of your nation, let us rededicate ourselves to the cause of peace and friendship in freedom among nations and men.

My friends, I come before you this afternoon as a representative of one sovereign nation speaking to the legislative representatives of another sovereign nation. My message from America to you is this: We will be watching your progress with ever-growing concern. You can always count on our friendship so long as we endure.

#### JOINT COMMUNIQUE, SEOUL, JUNE 20

White House (Seoul) press release dated June 20

Accepting an invitation of long standing from the Government of the Republic of Korea, President Eisenhower today visited Korea where he

met with Prime Minister Huh Chung and other Korean leaders, including members of the Korean National Assembly, which he addressed. President Eisenhower also visited the United Nations Command and reviewed contingents representing United Nations Forces which are helping to defend this key Free World position.

President Eisenhower's visit highlighted the vital purposes served by collective Free World action to preserve peace initiated almost exactly ten years ago in response to international communism's attack on the Republic of Korea. The manner in which the United Nations responded in June, 1950 to aggression and the retention over the past decade of a strong Free World position in the Republic of Korea have been major factors in preserving the peace in Asia and creating a climate in which Free Asia nations can enjoy independence, promote human rights and improve the spiritual and material welfare of these people.

The visit impressively reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship and close cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the United States. The visit also provided an opportunity for discussions between Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower on questions of common concern to their two countries. President Eisenhower reaffirmed the assurance of the Government and people of the United States of their continued support for the Republic of Korea and their solemn pledge to preserve the independence of Korea.

The two leaders gave unqualified endorsement to the principles of the United Nations Charter as standards for international behavior. They pledged that their countries would continue to uphold United Nations principles and work unreservedly and unceasingly toward maintaining peace. To this end, both leaders recognized the vital importance of preserving the alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America and of maintaining vigilance and strength, patience and foresightedness, in carrying out the purposes for which this alliance stands.

In the course of the discussions, Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower took cognizance of the deep longing of the Korean people for reunification of their homeland. They agreed that every effort must be continued to bring a peaceful end to this tragic division in accordance with the principles set forth in United Nations resolutions, envisaging the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and



and other democratic Korea under a representative form of government and full restoration of peace and security in the area.

Prime Minister Huh Chung outlined measures being taken by his country to broaden its international ties and he affirmed his nation's strong desire to be a full member of the United Nations. Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower agreed that the Republic of Korea is entitled to United Nations membership and that its membership would strengthen the United Nations.

Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower agreed that efforts should be made to encourage private investment and increase the flow of trade between countries of the Free World.

Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower examined Korean and American economic and social programs and agreed that they should be designed and executed so as to foster economic independence, assist social progress, and provide a strong foundation for democratic institutions. Both leaders agreed that continued United States economic assistance is required to help the Republic of Korea maintain economic growth and achieve economic viability as soon as possible.

Prime Minister Huh Chung and President Eisenhower expressed their resolve to continue to serve the cause of peace and strengthen the bonds of friendship between their two peoples.

## U.S. and Canada Meet in Quebec To Review Joint Defense Problems

The Department of State announced on July 8 (press release 385) that the third meeting of the Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defense will convene at Montebello, Quebec, July 12-13.

The Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defense was established by mutual agreement of the two Governments as a result of discussions in July of 1958 between Prime Minister Diefenbaker and President Eisenhower.<sup>1</sup> The second meeting of the Joint Committee was held at Camp David, Md., on November 8-9, 1959.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For text of a joint statement, see BULLETIN of Aug. 4, 1958, p. 204.

Canadian members of the Committee will be Secretary of State for External Affairs Howard C. Green, chairman, Minister of National Defence George R. Pearkes, Minister of Finance Donald M. Fleming, and Minister of Defence Production Raymond J. M. O'Hurley. United States members will be Secretary of State Christian A. Herter,<sup>3</sup> who is the chairman of the U.S. delegation, Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., and Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson. In addition, key officials of both Governments will advise and assist in the substantive work of their respective delegations.

The Committee was established to provide for periodic consultation at the Cabinet level on matters affecting the joint defense of Canada and the United States. The periodic review includes consideration of military questions together with a study of the political and economic aspects of defense problems.

## U.S. Affirms Commitment To Oppose Communist Intervention in Americas

*Statement by President Eisenhower*

White House (Newport, R.I.) press release dated July 9

The statement which has just been made by Mr. Khrushchev<sup>1</sup> in which he promises full support to the Castro regime in Cuba is revealing in two respects. It underscores the close ties that have developed between the Soviet and Cuban Governments. It also shows the clear intention to establish Cuba in a role serving Soviet purposes in this hemisphere.

The statement of the Soviet Premier reflects the effort of an outside nation and of international communism to intervene in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. There is irony in Mr. Khrushchev's statement.

<sup>2</sup> The first meeting was held at Paris in December 1958 during the regular annual ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council. For announcement of the second meeting and text of a communique, see *ibid.*, Nov. 30, 1959, p. 788.

<sup>3</sup> Secretary Herter did not attend the meeting. The Department of State was represented by Under Secretary Livingston T. Merchant, and the Secretary of Defense acted as chairman of the U.S. group.

<sup>1</sup> Premier Khrushchev addressed a meeting of teachers from the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic at Moscow on July 9.



shchev's portrayal of the Soviet Union as the protector of the independence of an American nation when viewed against the history of the enslavement of countless other peoples by Soviet imperialism.

The inter-American system has declared itself, on more than one occasion, beginning with the Rio Treaty, as opposed to any such interference. We are committed to uphold those agreements. I affirm in the most emphatic terms that the United States will not be deterred from its responsibilities by the threats Mr. Khrushchev is making. Nor will the United States, in conformity with its treaty obligations, permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international communism in the Western Hemisphere.

## President Reduces Cuban Sugar Quota for Balance of 1960

### STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

White House press release dated July 6

I have today [July 6] approved legislation enacted by the Congress which authorizes the President to determine Cuba's sugar quota for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the 3-month period ending March 31, 1961. In conformity with this legislation I have signed a proclamation which, in the national interest, establishes the Cuban sugar quota for the balance of 1960 at 39,752 short tons, plus the sugar certified for entry prior to July 3, 1960. This represents a reduction of 700,000 short tons from the original 1960 Cuban quota of 3,119,655 short tons.

This deficit will be filled by purchases from other free-world suppliers.

The importance of the United States Government's action relating to sugar quota legislation makes it desirable, I believe, to set forth the reasons which led the Congress to authorize and the Executive to take this action in the national interest.

Normally about one-third of our total sugar supply comes from Cuba. Despite every effort on our part to maintain traditionally friendly relations, the Government of Cuba is now following a course which raises serious question as to whether the United States can, in the long run,

continue to rely upon that country for such large quantities of sugar. I believe that we would fail in our obligation to our people if we did not take steps to reduce our reliance for a major food product upon a nation which has embarked upon a deliberate policy of hostility toward the United States.

The Government of Cuba has committed itself to purchase substantial quantities of goods from the Soviet Union under barter arrangements. It has chosen to undertake to pay for these goods with sugar—traded at prices well below those which it has obtained in the United States. The inescapable conclusion is that Cuba has embarked on a course of action to commit steadily increasing amounts of its sugar crop to trade with the Communist bloc, thus making its future ability to fill the sugar needs of the United States ever more uncertain.

It has been with the most genuine regret that this Government has been compelled to alter the heretofore mutually beneficial sugar trade between the United States and Cuba. Under the system which has existed up to this time, the people of Cuba, particularly those who labor in the cane fields and in the mills, have benefited from the maintenance of an assured market in the United States, where Cuban sugar commands a price well above that which could be obtained in the world market. These benefits also reached many others whose livelihood was related to the sugar industry on the island.

The American people will always maintain their friendly feelings for the people of Cuba. We look forward to the day when the Cuban Government will once again allow this friendship to be fully expressed in the relations between our two countries.<sup>1</sup>

### PROCLAMATION 3355<sup>1</sup>

#### DETERMINATION OF CUBAN SUGAR QUOTA

1. WHEREAS on December 17, 1959, the 1960 sugar quota for Cuba was determined pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1100 *et seq.*), at 3,119,655 short tons, raw value, of which 2,379,903 short tons, raw value, have heretofore been certified for entry, pursuant

<sup>1</sup> For a statement made by Secretary Herter before the House Committee on Agriculture on June 22, see BULLETIN of July 11, 1960, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> 25 Fed. Reg. 6414.

to regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 817), leaving 739,752 short tons, raw value, not yet so certified; and

2. WHEREAS section 408(b) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended by the act of July 6, 1960, entitled "An Act to Amend the Sugar Act of 1948, as Amended", provides that the President shall determine, notwithstanding any other provision of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, the quota for Cuba for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest: *Provided*, however, That in no event shall such quota exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, in the absence of section 408(b); and

3. WHEREAS section 408(b) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, further provides that determinations made by the President thereunder shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register; and

4. WHEREAS, pursuant to section 408(b) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, I find it to be in the national interest that the quota for Cuba under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the balance of calendar year 1960 shall be 39,752 short tons, raw value, plus the sugar certified prior to July 3, 1960, for entry but not yet entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption:

Now, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 408(b) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States:

1. Do hereby determine that in the national interest the quota for Cuba pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the balance of calendar year 1960 shall be 39,752 short tons, raw value, plus the sugar certified prior to July 3, 1960, for entry but not yet entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption; and

2. Do hereby delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority vested in the President by section 408(b) (2) and section 408(b) (3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, such authority to be exercised with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

This proclamation shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

By the President:  
DOUGLAS DILLON,  
Acting Secretary of State.

## U.S. Protests Cuban Seizure of American Oil Refineries

Press release 381 dated July 5

*The U.S. Ambassador to Cuba, Philip W. Bonsal, on July 5 delivered to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations the following note protesting the seizure of U.S.-owned oil refineries by that Government.*

I have the honor to refer to the recent intervention and seizure by the Government of Cuba of the American-owned Texaco and Esso Standard Oil Company refineries in Cuba on the grounds that these companies, in refusing to refine crude oil not obtained from their own sources of supply, had violated Cuban law. The Government of the United States vigorously protests the actions of the Government of Cuba in issuing the orders to these companies to refine such crude oil and in intervening the companies thereafter. The Government of the United States deems these actions to be arbitrary and inequitable, without authority under Cuban law, and contrary to commitments made to these companies. It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the Government of Cuba will, in justice and equity, promptly reconsider and rescind the actions which it has taken against these American companies and permit them to continue to operate their businesses under fair and reasonable conditions.

As Your Excellency is aware, these two American-owned oil companies, in which thousands of investors have interests, have operated in Cuba for over fifty years as law-abiding entities and have made a valuable contribution to the growth and development of the Cuban economy. The modern refineries which have been seized represent the investment of many millions of dollars of new capital and re-investment of earnings, and reflect responsible and careful planning for the future as well as the present fuel needs of Cuba. Moreover, despite the fact that the Government of Cuba has refused to release more than a small percentage of the dollars required to pay for the crude oil imported since the revolution, the companies, nevertheless, have continued voluntarily to provide crude oil by financing it on their own account, thus insuring normal supplies of petroleum products for the Cuban people. The backlog of dollar remittances due these companies is now in excess of fifty million dollars even though

the Government of Cuba expressly undertook with these companies to provide payment on a more current basis. I must state to Your Excellency that, in viewing the history and record of these companies, and apart from legal considerations, my Government regards the actions taken against them as a violation of accepted standards of ethics and morality in the free world.

I have been informed of the assertion made to the companies by the President of the National Bank of Cuba, Dr. Ernesto Guevara, that the companies are legally obligated to refine petroleum from the USSR as demanded by the Government of Cuba under the terms of the Mineral Fuel Law of 1938. I have also been informed of the threat made that these refineries would be seized if they failed to comply with the order to refine such petroleum. However a careful reading of the whole of this law of 1938 and a review of experience in the years ensuing since its passage, make clearly evident that the article cited by Dr. Guevara was intended to apply solely to the refining of petroleum drawn from Cuban soil.

The Government of the United States has noted, in any event, that the refineries which have been intervened and seized were constructed or enlarged under the provisions of the Law Decree No. 1758 of November 2, 1954, which established a special, non-alterable 20-year regime for the refineries qualifying under this law and expressly provided that such refineries were to be exclusively governed by its provisions. Your Excellency's attention is called to the fact that nowhere in these provisions or in the regulations issued thereunder is there any requirement that these refineries process Government crude oil of any kind. Furthermore, events and circumstances leading to the passing of the law of 1954 and the construction of the Texaco refinery in 1957 and the enlargement of the refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company in the same year establish that such actions were undertaken with the understanding that the companies had the right to supply and refine their own crude oil. Otherwise, one of the principal purposes in the establishment and enlargement of their refineries would be defeated. In the view of the Government of the United States, therefore, the 1954 law constitutes a commitment to the companies binding on the Government of Cuba, and any order of the Government of Cuba such as was transmitted to them is inconsistent with the basic

concept of the 1954 law and in breach of the Cuban Government's commitment to the companies.

Nor is there any legal basis in the Mineral Fuel Law of 1938 or in Law Decree No. 1758, or in any other Cuban law to our knowledge, for this act of intervention and seizure which has been perpetrated by officials of the Government of Cuba. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that this act is without sanction in Cuban law; that it constitutes a further breach of the Cuban Government's commitment to the refineries; and that it is a violation of the operating rights of these companies as provided by Cuban law. Even if the intervention were otherwise lawful, which the Government of the United States does not consider to be the case, it was clearly improper to use the intervention as a device to enforce compliance with an illegal order, and any subsequent intervention must be considered as tainted with illegality.

The Government of the United States cannot but feel, with profound regret, that the intervention and seizure of these refineries is further evidence and confirmation of a pattern of relentless economic aggression by the Government of Cuba designed to destroy Cuba's traditional investment and trade relations with the free world.

## **U.S. Sends Wheat to Jordan for Drought Relief**

The Department of State announced on July 7 (press release 384) that in response to a request from the Government of Jordan, the United States on July 7 made available 25,000 tons of wheat for free distribution in drought-stricken Jordan.

Shipment of the grain, one-half as soon as possible and the remainder before the end of the year, was authorized with the signing of an acceptance document by Dr. Yusuf Haikal, the Ambassador of Jordan.

The document was signed at the offices of the International Cooperation Administration, which will supply the wheat under the emergency provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Title II, P.L. 480).

Because of severe drought, Jordan's current wheat crop is only slightly larger than the amount needed for seed next year. The 25,000 tons of U.S. wheat will help to meet the immediate food needs of the country.

## United States and Thailand Express Mutual Desire To Maintain and Strengthen Cooperation

*King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand visited the United States from June 14 to July 14. Following are texts of an exchange of greetings between President Eisenhower and His Majesty the King at the Washington National Airport on June 28 and an address made by His Majesty before a joint session of the Congress on June 29, together with a joint communique released on July 1 and a list of the members of the King's official party.*

### EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS, JUNE 28

White House press release dated June 28

#### The President

Your Majesties and members of our visiting party from Thailand, and friends:

Your Majesty, it is indeed a great privilege to welcome you to this country. The record of the friendly relationships between our two countries is a bright one, and it is therefore with unusual pleasure that we welcome here in this country the head of that nation.

You will find, sir, in all parts of this nation a similar readiness to bid you welcome and to express their friendship for your fine country in southeast Asia. We sincerely trust that the journey that you make through our country will be for you and for Her Majesty the Queen very interesting and enjoyable, and indeed we hope to some extent instructive, as you will learn more of our country and of our people and of their way of life, just as visitors to your country learn about yours.

So, sir, again welcome to you and to Her Majesty, and our very best wishes for an enjoyable stay in our nation.

Thank you.

#### The King

Thank you so much, Mr. President, and thank you for the kind words you have just spoken now and for the rousing welcome you have given us. In fact, we have arrived in this country when we set foot on the island of Hawaii, just on the 14th, and then to California and to Pittsburgh. Everywhere we received a very friendly welcome. So we are all very grateful to you, Mr. President, for making this visit possible.

And before coming on this tour I had told my people the object of such a state visit; that is, when we are friends, between friends and relatives we like to go and visit each other, for the ties of friendship; but now, with nations, it is quite impossible for the people of each nation—24 million of them—for my people to come and visit your 190 million people in this country. So I have to come as the Head of State and as their representative.

That is why I am here, and the people understood very well. The day we left Bangkok they gave us a very big sendoff and they showed by that they were quite ready to give me support and to give their good will. So now, as the representative of my people, I bring to you as the representative of the American nation the greetings and the good will of the Thai people.

Both countries have had long and very happy relations for a long time. That is because we have the same convictions. We say that we cannot have happiness without freedom and independence. Since we have been here we have seen many similarities. Among the similarities, in dress—ordinarily, privately, the Thai people don't like to dress too formally; they like to be easily comfortable, as you people do. And between meals we take snacks, as you do. But the difference is in the food. You have popcorn, you



have hotdogs and ice cream. Oh, that is very good. We have noodle soup, and we have pickled fruit. So among the differences we have many similarities. And especially in the train of thought; that is, we like to live simply. And above all, we like freedom.

Now this visit is something more for me personally. In Thailand we say—we call the motherland the land of our birth, the land where we live . . . [Here the King spoke in Thai]. I was born here in this country; so I can say that the United States is half my motherland. This visit is somewhat of a sentimental journey, and this I feel with quite genuine emotion in coming back here. I say “coming back here.” I never say “come” or “go” to the United States. I say “return” to the United States. All that emotion gives me the conviction that our visit here will be of great use for the strengthening and reinforcement of the bonds of friendship which have existed for a long time already between the United States and my country.

So I thank you once again, Mr. President.

#### ADDRESS TO CONGRESS, JUNE 29<sup>1</sup>

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of Congress, it is a privilege and a pleasure for me to address you in this stately building, which is the scene of many grave decisions in the history of your great country and, I may even say, of the world.

When the President of the United States kindly invited me to visit this country, I was happy to accept; and was glad to travel halfway round the world in order to be here. My reason is threefold. I would like to mention them briefly to you and, through you, to the people of the United States.

First, I have long desired to see and learn more of your country. When I hear of intolerance and oppression in so many parts of the world, I want to know how, in this country, millions of people, differing in race, tradition, and belief, can live together freely and in happy harmony. I want to know how these millions, scattered over a large territory, can agree upon the major issues in the complicated affairs of this world, and how, in short, can they tolerate each other at all.

Second, I wished to bring to you, in person, the

greetings and good will of my own people. Although the Americans and the Thai live on opposite sides of the globe, yet there is one thing common to them. It is the love of freedom. Indeed, the word “Thai” actually means free. The kind reception which I am enjoying in this country enables me to take back to my people your friendship and good will. Friendship of one government for another is an important thing. But it is friendship of one people for another that assuredly guarantees peace and progress.

Third, I have the natural human desire to see my birthplace. I expect some of you here were also born in Boston; or, like my father, were educated at Harvard. I hasten to congratulate such fortunate people. I am sure that they are with me in spirit. We share a sentiment of deep pride in the academic and cultural achievements of that wonderful city.

Just as in ancient days all roads led to Rome, so today they lead to Washington. And now that I am here, I should like to say something about two subjects which are fundamentally important to my country, namely, security and development.

As I look at history, I see mighty military empires rise, through conquest and subjection of alien peoples. I see them decline and fall, when the subject peoples threw off their yoke. It is only in this present century that we find a great military power refrain from war, except for the defense of right and peace. I refer to the United States of America. This signal example is a long step forward toward the security of mankind.

You, of course, know by heart all the words of President Lincoln’s address at Gettysburg. They lay down basic principles which should inspire the conduct of all nations and all governments. One of those principles is contained in the following words, “a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”

In accordance with that broadminded proposition, your people have given, by their own sovereign will, full freedom and equity to a southeast Asian nation. When a Far Eastern country was being overwhelmed by a war for its oppression, the United States without hesitation went to war to save that country. There Thai soldiers fought side by side with your GI’s. It is such prompt actions as this that have given great encouragement and confidence to a small country like mine.

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from the *Congressional Record* of June 29, p. 13894.



Furthermore, U.S. initiative has brought forth SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization], the international alliance which is the pillar of my country's security.

When a country feels reasonably confident of its own security, it can devote more attention to economic development. As you are all aware, my country is classified as underdeveloped. The average income of a Thai is only about \$100 a year. You will understand what great urgent need there is to increase the income and raise the living standard of my people.

One of the handicaps of countries in our region is the lack of capital and technical know-how. It is at this point that the United States has so generously come to our assistance. And here I should like to refer to the economic and technical cooperation agreement between our respective Governments.<sup>2</sup> Its preamble states that liberty and independence depend largely upon sound economic conditions. It then goes on to say:

... the Congress of the United States of America has enacted legislation enabling the United States of America to furnish assistance . . . in order that the Government of Thailand through its own individual efforts . . . may achieve such objectives.

In that preamble, there is one concept that needs to be emphasized. American assistance is to enable the Thai to achieve their objectives through their own efforts. I need hardly say that this concept has our complete endorsement. Indeed, there is a precept of the Lord Buddha which says: "Thou are thine own refuge." We are grateful for American aid; but we intend one day to do without it.

This leads me to a question in which some of you may be interested. The question is: What do we Thai think of U.S. cooperation? I shall try to explain my view as briefly as I can.

In my country there is one widely accepted concept. It is that of family obligations. The members of a family, in the large sense, are expected to help one another whenever there is need for assistance. The giving of aid is a merit in itself. The giver does not expect to hear others sing his praises every day; nor does he expect any return. The receiver is nevertheless grateful. He too, in his turn, will carry out his obligations.

In giving generous assistance to foreign coun-

## Thai Paintings and Exhibit Mark Visit of King and Queen

The Department of State announced on June 23 (press release 346) that a special showing of Thai paintings would be placed on exhibition in the Department of State June 27 in connection with the official visit to the United States of Their Majesties King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand. The King and Queen arrived in Washington on June 28.

The paintings—16 in all—were hung in the south mezzanine on the second floor of the State Department Building. At the same time, a large paneled exhibit of photographs and artifacts reflecting various aspects of Thai culture was constructed and placed on view in the Department lobby for the period of Their Majesties' stay in Washington from June 28 to July 2.

Later this year, in October, the State Department will assist in bringing to the United States a comprehensive exhibition of Thai art treasures drawn from national museums and private collections. The exhibition is scheduled to open at the University of Indiana in October.

The paintings, from the private collection of James H. W. Thompson, an American businessman in Bangkok, are the first representative group of paintings by Thai artists ever shown in the United States. In subject matter the paintings are almost exclusively religious and are executed on silk, cotton, paper, or wood surfaces. They have been brought here under the auspices of the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service as one of a series of exhibitions of oriental art which the Service will present here and in other cities in the United States.

tries, the United States are, in my Thai eyes, applying the old concept of family obligations upon the largest scale. The nations of the world are being taught that they are but members of one big family; that they have obligations to one another; and that they are closely interdependent. It may take a long time to learn this lesson. But when it has been truly learned, the prospects of world peace will become bright.

Some of you may recall that my great-grandfather, King Mongkut, was in communication with President Buchanan during the years 1859 to 1861—100 years ago. President Buchanan sent him a letter dated May 10, 1859, with a consignment of books in 192 volumes. The King was very pleased with the books and in a letter dated the 14th of February 1861, he sent certain

<sup>2</sup>Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2170 and 2304.

presents in return as gifts to the American people and an offer that became historic.

At that period, there was much demand for elephants in our and neighboring countries. Elephants had been sent to Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java and turned loose in the jungles for breeding purposes, and the result is that elephants are plentiful in those countries.

In the past, elephants had great potentialities. From the economic point of view, they could be used in the timber industry for hauling big logs and other heavy materials, like tractors do in present days. As they could go through thick jungles, they were also used as beasts of burden for transport purposes. And in view of their enormous size and strength, in time of war they struck awe into the enemies. Since elephants could be put to such various good uses and since they were available in large number in our country, as a friendly gesture to a friendly people, my great-grandfather offered to send the President and Congress elephants to be turned loose in the uncultivated land of America for breeding purposes.

That offer was made with no other objective than to provide a friend with what he lacked, in the same spirit in which the American aid program is likewise offered. And understanding and appreciating the sentiment underlying your aid program, the Thai Government welcomes the program and is grateful for it.

Our two countries have had the best of relations. They started with the coming of your missionaries who shared with our people the benefits of modern medicine and the knowledge of modern science. This soon led to official relations and to a treaty between the two nations. That treaty dates as far back as 1833.

It can be said that from the beginning of our relationship right up to the present time no conflict of any kind has arisen to disturb our cordial friendship and understanding. On the contrary there has been mutual good will and close cooperation between our two countries. In view of the present world tension and the feeling of uncertainty apparent everywhere, it is my sincere feeling that the time is ripe for an even closer cooperation. It will demonstrate to the world that we are one in purpose and conviction, and it can only lead to one thing—mutual benefit.

I thank you for your kind indulgence.

## JOINT COMMUNIQUE, JULY 1

White House press release dated July 1

The President of the United States and His Majesty the King of Thailand have held a friendly and useful exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand are visiting the United States upon the invitation of the President. At the conclusion of their stay in Washington on July 2, during which His Majesty the King addressed a joint session of the United States Congress, Their Majesties will begin a 12-day coast-to-coast tour of the United States, during which they will meet with various civic, cultural, and business leaders. The President recalled the fact that the King was born in the United States and expressed the hope that this personal link would enhance the pleasure of His Majesty's visit to the land of his birth.

The President expressed great admiration for the steps taken under the King's leadership to foster the economic and social development of Thailand in harmony with the aspirations and ideals of the Thai people. He voiced profound respect for the moral inspiration which the King's devotion to the welfare of his people continues to provide.

In their review of the world situation, the President and the King expressed their mutual concern with the vital problem of preserving freedom and independence as well as achieving lasting peace and establishing a world order based on international justice. They reasserted their determination to work toward these goals, the achievement of which will contribute immensely to the general progress, prosperity, and welfare of mankind. They noted that the staunch adherence of Thailand and the United States to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization demonstrates a mutual belief in the indispensability of collective security as a means of preserving the frontiers of the free world from aggression and of promoting the peaceful objectives shared by both countries. The President took this occasion to pay tribute to the steadfast partnership of Thailand and the United States in all fields and reaffirmed to His Majesty the unwavering determination of the United States fully to honor its treaty commitments undertaken in the cause of collective security.

The President and the King expressed a com-

mon belief in the ideal of enhancing human dignity as the wellspring by which a free society prospers and is nourished. They agreed that the American and Thai peoples are dedicated to abiding respect for the principles of the sovereignty and independence of nations and of genuine non-interference in the affairs of others. They voiced their profound conviction that any attempt by any nation to impose its own economic system or political beliefs on any other country should be condemned.

In recalling the long and fruitful tradition of friendship which binds the United States and Thailand the President assured the King of the continuing determination of the United States to assist the Royal Government of Thailand in its noble objective of promoting the economic and social development of the country for the lasting benefit of the Thai people. The President and the King expressed their mutual desire to maintain and further to strengthen the bonds of close and cordial collaboration between Thailand and the United States, both directly and through the United Nations and other appropriate international organizations in which the two countries share membership, confident that in so doing they are responsive to the highest aspirations of their peoples for a world in which peace, freedom, and the sanctity of human dignity are honored and cherished.

#### MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY

The Department of State announced on June 24 (press release 354) that the following would be accompanying King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit as members of the official party:

Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand  
Phya Srivisar, Privy Councillor  
Visutr Arthayukti, Ambassador of Thailand  
Mrs. Visutr Arthayukti, wife of the Ambassador of Thailand  
Gen. Luang Sura Narong, Chief Aide-de-Camp General  
Dr. Kalya Isarasena Na Ayudhaya, Grand Chamberlain  
Mom Rajawongs Kittinadda Kitiyakara, Private Secretary to His Majesty the King  
Princess Vibhavadi Rangsit, Lady-in-Waiting  
Capt. Mom Rajawongs Bhandhum Davivongs, R.T.N., Aide-de-Camp  
Group Capt. Kaivulya Thavaradhara, Aide-de-Camp  
Poonperm Krairiksh, private secretary to Her Majesty the Queen.

## U.S. Sends Congratulatory Message to First President of Ghana

White House press release dated July 1

*The White House on July 1 made public the following message from President Eisenhower to His Excellency Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President of the Republic of Ghana, on the occasion of the accession of Ghana to the status of republic and on the occasion of the inauguration of Dr. Nkrumah as its first President on July 1, 1960.*

JULY 1, 1960

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Upon the accession of your country to the status of Republic and upon your inauguration as its first President I extend in my own name and on behalf of the people of the United States most cordial greetings and felicitations to you and your countrymen.

In the more than three years of close relations between an independent Ghana and this country strong bonds of friendship and mutual interests have developed. It is the sincere hope of the Government and people of the United States that these bonds will continue to grow stronger in the years to come.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## Shrimp Conservation Commission Meets at Habana

Press release 383 dated July 6

The Commission for the Conservation of Shrimp in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico held its first meeting at Habana, Cuba, from June 30 to July 1, 1960. Donald L. McKernan of the United States was elected chairman and Isabel Pérez Farfante of Cuba was elected vice chairman.

The Commission agreed upon a coordinated research program that would meet its obligation under the convention to maintain the maximum sustainable productivity of stocks of shrimp of common concern to Cuba and the U.S.A. in waters of the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Cuba and the Florida coast of the United States. The scientific program is designed to provide information required for:

1. Identification of the stocks of common concern and the area they occupy.

2. Determination of the necessity for any conservation measures to assure the maximum sustainable yield, taking into account particularly the growth and death rates of shrimp in the area, the effect of the fishery on the stock, and the type of measure which would be most effective.

3. Determination of the effect of environment on the stocks.

It is expected that the program of the Commission will be inaugurated in the near future.

The next annual meeting of the Commission will be held in April 1961 at a place to be later determined.

## Inter-American Advisory Committee Holds Fifth Meeting

Press release 382 dated July 5

The Department of State announced on July 5 that the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs is meeting in the Department on July 6-7. The Acting Secretary [Douglas Dillon] will participate in the meeting of the Committee.

This will be the fifth meeting of the Committee since its creation by President Eisenhower on November 14, 1959.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of the Committee is to consider, on a continuing basis, current and long-range problems of our relations with Latin America and to make recommendations thereon to the Secretary of State.

## Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

### 86th Congress, 2d Session

Khrushchev's Strategy and Its Meaning for America. A study presented by the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Senate Judiciary Committee which was prepared by the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania. 40 pp. [Committee print]

Amendments to the Foreign Service Act. Hearings before the Subcommittee on State Department Organization

<sup>1</sup> For background, see BULLETIN of May 23, 1960, p. 815.

and Foreign Operations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. February 1-June 2, 1960. 258 pp.

Exports, Imports, and the United States Balance of International Payments. A special study prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress and presented by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. S. Doc. 105. April 1960. 43 pp.

Organizing for National Security: Science, Technology and the Policy Process. Hearings before the National Policy Machinery Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee. Part II. April 25-26, 1960. 174 pp.

Staff Memorandum on International Lending Agencies. Prepared for the House Foreign Affairs Committee. April 27, 1960. 175 pp. [Committee print]

Foreign Commerce Study: Export Credit Guarantees. Hearings before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on measures to expand U.S. export-present export credit facilities and proposals for new mechanisms. April 28-29, 1960. 279 pp.

Exposé of Soviet Espionage, May 1960. Prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and transmitted by direction of the Attorney General for the use of the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the International Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Senate Judiciary Committee. 63 pp. [Committee print]

Foreign Commerce Study: Trade With the Sino-Soviet Bloc. Hearings before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. May 5-6, 1960. 194 pp.

Atlantic Convention. Hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on various resolutions calling for a convention of delegates from the NATO countries to explore methods of achieving more effective and democratic unity in advancing their common interest. May 17, 1960. 42 pp.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil. Report to accompany Ex. C, 86th Congress, 2d session. S. Ex. Rept. 6. June 2, 1960. 10 pp.

Sugar Act of 1948. Report to accompany H.R. 12311. H. Rept. 1746. June 6, 1960. 44 pp.

Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security With Japan. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Ex. E, 86th Congress, 2d session. June 7, 1960. 101 pp.

International Development Association. Report to accompany H.R. 11001. H. Rept. 1766. June 8, 1960. 13 pp.

Operation of Article VII, NATO Status of Forces Treaty. Hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee to review for the period December 1, 1958-November 30, 1959, the operation of article VII of the agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, together with the other criminal jurisdictional arrangements throughout the world. June 8, 1960. 29 pp.

Philippine War Damage Claims. Supplemental hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on H.R. 12078, a bill to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appropriation of \$73 million for that purpose. June 9, 1960. 25 pp.

International Telecommunication Convention, With Annexes, and the Final Protocol to the Convention. Message from the President and texts of the convention with annexes and final protocol which were signed on December 21, 1959. S. Ex. J. June 9, 1960. 106 pp.

Radio Regulations, With Appendixes and an Additional Protocol. Message from the President and text of the regulations, appendixes, and protocol which were signed on December 21, 1959. S. Ex. I. June 9, 1960. 571 pp.



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

### New African Nations Recommended for Membership in United Nations

#### REPUBLIC OF TOGO<sup>1</sup>

The United States welcomes this meeting of the Security Council because it gives us the opportunity to demonstrate in a tangible way our pleasure over the achievements of the Government and the people of Togo.

After 42 years of international status under the League of Nations as well as under the United Nations, the people of Togo reached the fulfillment of their inherent right to govern themselves on April 27, when the independence of Togo was proclaimed. The United States delegation, headed by our Attorney General, Mr. William Rogers, had the honor of participating in the ceremonies marking this memorable occasion.

Togo is the smallest of the African territories to achieve independence thus far. But while Togo might be small in comparison to the vastness of the African continent, it is interesting to note that there are 21 independent states whose area is less than that of Togo and 15 which are smaller in population.

The United States has, from the beginning, taken a keen interest in the work of the United Nations trusteeship system, and we are naturally proud of the part it has played in the political development of Togo. We are also happy to acknowledge the success of the Government of France in carrying out its responsibilities under the United Nations trusteeship system.

The United States has no doubt that the voice of Togo should and will be heard with respect and attention at the United Nations. Its people have a reputation for hard work. The Prime Minister of Togo, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, whom it has been

my good fortune to meet on several occasions, has for many years participated in the work of the United Nations and is, for good reason, held in great esteem here. The United States takes particular pleasure in conveying congratulations to him and in sending sincere best wishes to the Government and the people of Togo.

The United States will vote in favor of the resolution as submitted by the Governments of France and Tunisia which recommends the admission of Togo to membership in the United Nations.<sup>2</sup>

#### FEDERATION OF MALI<sup>3</sup>

The United States welcomes the application for United Nations membership of a great new African state, the Federation of Mali.

Mali will add to the list of United Nations members an ancient name with deep significance for the people of West Africa and elsewhere. It symbolizes the renaissance of a great people, whose culture and wealth flourished brilliantly 6 centuries ago.

Today Mali means something more. It stands for a new nation formed by the union of two dynamic African states. Here is a place where the aspiration for African unity is becoming a reality. Its constitution provides for a full exercise of political and personal freedom. Its capital, Dakar, is the center of the most industrialized region in West Africa. Mali national production figures have risen 30 percent in 4 years.

The Mali Federation will add a powerful African voice to the councils of the United Nations. Its leaders are well known to us as men of broad scholarship and culture as well as experience in government. I, personally, have had the

<sup>1</sup>A resolution recommending to the General Assembly "that the Republic of Togo be admitted to membership in the United Nations" was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on May 31.

<sup>2</sup>Statement made in the Security Council by Ambassador Lodge on June 28 (U.S./U.N. press release 3425).

<sup>3</sup>Statement made in the Security Council by Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, on May 31 (U.S./U.N. press release 3412).

good fortune to meet some of them both here in New York and on several occasions in Dakar. Before that, in 1944, I saw the heroic soldiers from Senegal in combat in southern France—a vivid memory of first-class fighting men which will always stay in my mind. For all these reasons I look forward to welcoming them again as colleagues in the work of the United Nations.

Today's meeting, Mr. President, is another occasion to commend France on a job well done. Last year the French Government decided to create a community of self-governing and independent states. Speaking at Dakar, President de Gaulle stated that members of this new community which so desired would evolve toward international sovereignty "with the support, the approval and the assistance of France."

The Mali application for membership in the United Nations, sponsored by France, demonstrates this spirit of cooperation and friendship.

Mr. President, the United States supports the admission of the Federation of Mali and will vote for the resolution introduced by France and Tunisia.

[Mr. Lodge concluded his statement by speaking in French, the translation of which follows:]

Speaking as an old friend of France who knows the Federation of Mali as well and who has worked with France for many things, I wish to congratulate France and I wish to tell the representative of Mali that I welcome him most warmly and in a most friendly way.<sup>4</sup>

#### **MALAGASY REPUBLIC<sup>5</sup>**

The United States welcomes the application of the Malagasy Republic for membership in the United Nations. We believe it will make an important and valuable contribution to our work.

The tremendous island it occupies is a world in itself. From north to south it is some one thousand miles long, approximately the distance from Massachusetts to Florida. Its climate and topography are varied. It has for centuries been a meeting place for diverse cultures, races, and religions. Africa, Asia, and Europe have all left

<sup>4</sup> A resolution recommending U.N. membership for the Federation of Mali was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on June 28.

<sup>5</sup> Statement made in the Security Council by Ambassador Lodge on June 29 (U.S./U.N. press release 3428).

their mark. Surely in an organization like the United Nations, where we seek to build bridges among people, such an experience as this has very special value.

Malagasy comes to independence with a stable economy and an experienced government. It has had a popularly elected Assembly since 1947 and has been self-governing since 1957.

The independence of Malagasy and its application for United Nations membership represents the culmination of peaceful political evolution in which both Malagasy and France can take justifiable and honest pride. The close relations between the two countries will happily continue through the participation of Malagasy in the French Community.

The "father of Malagasy independence," President [Philibert] Tsiranana, recently stated that the foreign policy of Malagasy would be to defend "the interests of small peoples, the needs of poor countries, and the cause of peace and fraternity." Mr. President, these are our sentiments too.

I had the pleasure of welcoming President Tsiranana to the United States during the 14th General Assembly. He made a lasting impression as a man of wisdom and of long experience in the service of his country.

1960 has been called the "year of African independence." Already four new states have applied for United Nations membership. It is gratifying to see the high place which the United Nations holds in Africa. In the case of Malagasy as well as Cameroun, Togo, and Mali, one of the first official acts has been to apply for United Nations membership. We welcome this willingness to share in the vital work of the United Nations.

Mr. President, the United States will vote in favor of the draft resolution submitted by France and Tunisia.<sup>6</sup>

#### **SOMALI REPUBLIC<sup>7</sup>**

The United States is pleased to support the admission of the Republic of Somalia to membership in the United Nations. It is a thrilling thing

<sup>6</sup> A resolution recommending U.N. membership for the Malagasy Republic was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on June 29.

<sup>7</sup> Statement made in the Security Council by Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, on July 5 (U.S./U.N. press release 3430/Rev. 1).

to witness the birth of a new state. Membership in the United Nations is the logical culmination of events set in motion on December 2, 1950, when the former Italian Somalia became the Trust Territory of Somaliland Under Italian Administration. Since that day the Somali people, their elected officials, and the Italian administration have worked with good will and with diligence toward one goal: to bring the territory to independence and full sovereignty.

During this period parallel progress was being made in the neighboring British Somaliland protectorate toward the same great goal. In late June of this year British Somaliland became independent and freely decided to join with the former trust territory of Somalia to form the Republic of Somalia, which we are welcoming here today.

To both Italy and the United Kingdom we offer our commendation for their aid in furthering the aspirations of the Somali people. We must also give full credit to the wisdom of the people of Somalia and the dedication of their leaders.

At the 14th General Assembly the United States had the privilege to cosponsor a resolution which was adopted unanimously on December 5, 1959, and which advanced the date of independence for Somalia by 6 months. This resolution was motivated by the recognition of the political growth of the Somali people and by the striking advances in self-government achieved in a few short years.

The United Nations has been fortunate in the past in having distinguished Somalis participate in its work. Many of us in this room have been privileged to work with Haji Farah Ali Umar, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and with the Under Secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Somalia, Ali Daar, who is with us today. The United Nations will be fortunate to have yet another distinguished African voice added to its councils, this from the fabled Horn of Africa, from the Republic of Somalia.

From the outset of the trusteeship period it was made abundantly clear by a series of detailed studies that Somalia's major problem would be in the economic field. For the realization of its plans in this field the Somali Republic will need the continued assistance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. I certainly hope the United Nations will be in a position to respond positively and promptly.

For its part, my Government has assured the Somali Republic that the United States is prepared, if the people of Somalia so wish, to assist Somalia to maintain its economic stability and to achieve a proper level of development in the period of independence that lies ahead. On this occasion, which marks in United Nations circles the birth of a new nation, I am glad to repeat that assurance.

We have confidence in the Somali people; we have confidence in the Republic of Somalia as indeed we do in the dynamic Africa of today; and we have confidence that the problems facing this new nation will be resolved through statesmanship and without rancor.

One cannot go to Africa in 1960 without being profoundly impressed by the far-reaching changes that are taking place there. These changes, in my view, constitute one of the most important developments of the 20th century.

It is already apparent that more new sovereign states will be created in Africa during 1960 than have ever been created before during any comparable period in world history.

These developments will bring in their wake a great challenge and a great opportunity for the United Nations. With the help of this organization, I am confident that the peoples of Africa will succeed in establishing their rightful place in the family of nations. I am confident, too, that they will make a significant contribution to the United Nations and the cause of world peace.

The United States shall vote for the resolution in document S/4363, submitted by Italy, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom. In doing so I want to extend the warm and sincere congratulations of the United States to the people of Somalia on this important step in their national life.<sup>8</sup>

#### REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO<sup>9</sup>

The purpose of our meeting today is to extend the hand of friendship to the people and Government of the Republic of the Congo. The United States warmly welcomes its application for membership in the United Nations. We are happy to see the Congo join the growing family of inde-

<sup>8</sup> A resolution recommending U.N. membership for the Somali Republic was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on July 5.

<sup>9</sup> Statement made in the Security Council by Assistant Secretary Wilcox on July 7 (U.S./U.N. press release 3431).

pendent nations, and we wish the new state every possible success.

I had occasion recently to visit this great new central African Republic, and I returned to the United States concerned with its pressing problems and impressed with its unparalleled opportunities. The Congo is large and diverse. The United States is likewise large and diverse, and our own experience therefore has some relevance. Diversity, far from posing a problem for the United States, has been one of its major sources of strength. If there are some 70 major ethnic groups in the Congo, there may be nearly as many in the United States, including some 20 million Americans of African origin. If the issue of the rights of the local governmental units versus the central government is a vital one in the Congo, it is of continuing importance in the United States. The new Republic of the Congo will have a long and difficult road to travel. But the difficulties will make the achievements of its leaders all the greater.

If the new Republic faces difficulties, its potential is virtually unlimited. The proven capabilities of its people and the richness of its natural resources should form the foundation for a strong and healthy state. The Congo has inherited a primary-education rate which is one of the highest in Africa. It has a large corps of highly trained and skilled technicians who have run the Port of Léopoldville, for example, and the country's mines for many years. It has two very good universities where administrators, doctors, and others who are so desperately needed can be trained. There is an excellent system of vocational education. Moreover, the Congo has a relatively large capital base and reasonably well developed natural resources which should facilitate further progress. Its hydroelectric potential, for example, is tremendous.

In reviewing the assets of the Congo, I have referred to only a few examples. Our attention is inevitably drawn to the extensive work of economic and social development carried out by Belgium. Let me congratulate the Government and people of Belgium on the many constructive contributions they have made to the well-being of the Congolese people. If I may once again draw a parallel with my own country, Mr. President, by comparison with the 13 States that banded together to form the United States in the

beginning, the Congo is considerably richer in natural resources and has several times the population. We are confident therefore that the Congo can prosper in freedom.

The United States has abiding faith in the capacity of the people of the Congo to build a great, new, modern state. The United States stands ready to demonstrate in concrete terms its interest in and support for the welfare and progress of the Congo. Our assistance will include, if the people and Government of the Congo desire, training grants and scholarships and technical aid in other forms. Whatever the precise form of program finally established, it will be solely for the welfare of the people of that country.

The United States is particularly pleased that independence has been achieved with full Belgian support. We are happy to note that both Belgian and Congolese officials, now that independence has been attained, agree on the principle of continuing Belgian assistance to the new state and continuation of close ties between the two. By putting these relations on a new basis which safeguards the rights and the dignity of both sides, the Congo and Belgian Governments have contributed positively to the cause of human liberty and world peace.

We hope that other United Nations members will review the possibility of assistance to the Congo, either on a bilateral basis or through multilateral channels. We believe also that the Congo will look for strong moral and material support from the United Nations. We can assure the Congo today that, so far as we are concerned, it can expect to find sympathy and encouragement in New York as well as concrete aid in Léopoldville and other parts of the country.

In the last analysis, of course, the Congo will count upon the resources of its own country and people. As the Chief of State of the Republic of the Congo declared recently: "In order to succeed, the complete cooperation of our entire population is necessary." If the people of the Congo follow the admonition of their leader and work together for the development of their country, if they apply themselves with vigor and imagination, their future can hold all the benefits of freedom and prosperity.

No one, Mr. President, can doubt that the newly emerging states of Africa have an exceedingly difficult task ahead. A new state cannot be



richer in the population of the Congo than in the other countries of the world. It will take time and energy and money and sweat and tears. But as they move on toward their goal of human betterment, they know that they have the sympathetic interest and the support of the Government and the people of the United States.

Mr. President, the United States wishes to extend its warm and sincere congratulations to the Government and the people of the Congo on this important occasion. I shall vote with real pleasure for the resolution introduced by Tunisia proposing the admission of the Republic of the Congo to membership in the United Nations.<sup>10</sup>

### **William A. Nierenberg Appointed NATO Science Adviser**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization announced on July 8 that the appointment of William A. Nierenberg, professor of physics at the University of California at Berkeley, as Science Adviser to succeed Frederick Seitz has been approved by the Secretary General. Dr. Seitz, NATO Science Adviser since June 1959, will be returning to the University of Illinois to resume his duties as professor and head of the Department of Physics.

The Science Adviser is concerned with the NATO science program, which stems directly from the principles laid down by the Heads of Government in December 1957<sup>1</sup> and which is moving forward in the promotion of scientific cooperation among NATO countries. Under the guidance of a distinguished group of scientists who comprise the NATO Science Committee, a program of scientific research fellowships for 400 students is planned for 1960, funds have been made available to sponsor 12 advanced study institutes on scientific subjects, and a program of research grants is getting under way to encourage cooperative scientific projects among NATO countries. Additional programs in the field of scientific and technical cooperation, including oceanography and meteorology, are being planned by the NATO Science Committee, of which Dr. Nierenberg will be the chairman.

<sup>10</sup> A resolution recommending U.N. membership for the Republic of the Congo was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on July 7.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of Jan. 6, 1958, p. 12.

## **United States Delegations to International Conferences**

### **Development Assistance Group**

The Department of State announced on July 1 (press release 378) that T. Graydon Upton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is heading a U.S. delegation to Bonn, Germany, for the second meeting of the Development Assistance Group, July 5-7, 1960.<sup>1</sup>

Edwin M. Martin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, will serve as vice chairman. Other members of the delegation include:

Samuel C. Waugh, President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank

Leonard J. Saccio, Deputy Director, International Cooperation Administration

Hart Perry, Deputy Managing Director, Development Loan Fund

## **TREATY INFORMATION**

### **Current Actions**

#### **MULTILATERAL**

##### **Aviation**

Convention on international civil aviation. Done at Chicago December 7, 1944. Entered into force April 4, 1947. TIAS 1591.

*Adherence deposited:* Nepal, June 29, 1960.

##### **Copyright**

Universal copyright convention. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952. Entered into force September 16, 1955. TIAS 3324.

*Ratification deposited:* Belgium, May 31, 1960.

Protocol 1 to the universal copyright convention concerning the application of that convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952. Entered into force September 16, 1955. TIAS 3324.

*Ratification deposited:* Belgium, May 31, 1960.

Protocol 2 to the universal copyright convention concerning the application of that convention to the works of certain international organizations. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952. Entered into force September 16, 1955. TIAS 3324.

*Ratification deposited:* Belgium, May 31, 1960.

<sup>1</sup> For background, see BULLETIN of Feb. 1, 1960, p. 139, and Apr. 11, 1960, p. 577.

Protocol 3 to the universal copyright convention concerning the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of or accession to that convention. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952. Entered into force August 19, 1954. TIAS 3324.

*Ratification deposited:* Belgium, May 31, 1960.

### Telecommunications

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1952 (TIAS 3266), with appendixes and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958. Entered into force January 1, 1960. TIAS 4390.

*Notification of approval:* Czechoslovakia, May 25, 1960.

## BILATERAL

### Chile

Agreement providing for emergency relief assistance necessitated by recent disasters in Chile. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington June 29, 1960. Entered into force June 29, 1960.

### Japan

Treaty of mutual cooperation and security, with agreed minute and exchanges of notes. Signed at Washington January 19, 1960. Entered into force June 23, 1960.

*Proclaimed by the President:* June 27, 1960.

### Norway

Agreement amending the agreement of May 25, 1949, as amended (TIAS 2000, 3118, and 3282), relating to the United States Educational Foundation in Norway. Effected by exchange of notes at Oslo June 21, 1960. Entered into force June 21, 1960.

### Pakistan

Agreement to supplement the agricultural commodities agreement of November 28, 1958 (TIAS 4137), as supplemented (TIAS 4257, 4331, 4353, 4426, and 4469), and exchange of notes. Signed at Rawalpindi May 27, 1960. Entered into force May 27, 1960.

## DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

### Volta Transferred to Abidjan Consular District

Department mailing notice dated June 29

Effective April 15, 1960, the Autonomous Republic of Upper Volta was transferred from the Dakar, Senegal, consular district to that of Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

### Confirmations

The Senate on June 24 confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph S. Farland to be Ambassador to Panama. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 319 dated June 13.)

Arthur L. Richards to be Ambassador to Ethiopia. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 321 dated June 13.)

A. Burks Summers to be Ambassador to Luxembourg. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 323 dated June 13.)

The Senate on July 2 confirmed the following nominations:

Winthrop Gilman Brown to be Ambassador to Laos. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 347 dated June 23.)

Andrew G. Lynch to be Ambassador to the Somali Republic. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 364 dated June 28.)

Clare H. Timberlake to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 367 dated June 29.)

### Designations

Belton O. Bryan as Executive Director, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, effective June 27.

### Resignations

Gerald A. Drew as Ambassador to the Republic of Haiti. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Ambassador Drew, see White House press release dated July 1.)

Julian F. Harrington as Ambassador to the Republic of Panama. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Ambassador Harrington, see White House press release dated July 1.)

Robert S. McCollum as Deputy Administrator of Security and Consular Affairs, effective July 8. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 185 dated April 12.)

### Check List of Department of State Press Releases: July 4-10

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Releases issued prior to July 4 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 346 of June 23, 354 of June 24, and 378 of July 1.

No.	Date	Subject
381	7/5	Note to Cuba on seizure of U.S. oil refineries.
382	7/5	National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs.
383	7/6	U.S.-Cuba shrimp conservation commission.
384	7/7	Drought-relief aid to Jordan (rewrite).
385	7/8	U.S.-Canada joint defense committee (rewrite).

July 25, 1960

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## FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

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### 1942, Volume I, General, The British Commonwealth, The Far East

The Department of State recently released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1942, Volume I, General, The British Commonwealth, The Far East*. This is the first of the six regular annual volumes scheduled for publication in the *Foreign Relations* series for 1942.

Subjects treated in the General section include the United Nations Declaration, the Permanent Court, war crimes, relief problems, postwar economic and financial planning, exchange of officials and nonofficials with enemy countries, protests by neutrals against certain features of the Selective Service Act, and international agreements regarding wheat, sugar, and tin.

The section on the British Commonwealth of Nations relates to agreements with the several members of the Commonwealth in connection with the conduct of the war and to the interest of the United States in situations affecting the war effort.

The Far East section contains correspondence regarding Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand.

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